

6. On new Species of the Coleopterous Families *Cicindelidæ* and *Carabidæ*, taken by Mr. Pratt in Chang Yang, near Ichang on the Yang-tsze, China. By H. W. BATES, F.R.S.

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The following descriptions are in continuation of those published in the Society's 'Proceedings,' 1888, pp. 380-383. The specimens form part of the second collection sent home by Mr. Pratt, made in the richly-wooded hilly district of Chang Yang, at elevations of from 4000 to 6000 feet above the sea-level.

COLLYRIS AUREOFUSCA.

- C. filiformi (Chaud.) affinis: *gracilis, postice gradatim sed paullo dilatata, supra cæneo- vel violaceo-fusca, elytris aurato-fuscis; labro antennisque basi cænescenti-nigris, his articulis 3^o-11^m plus minusve fulvo-testaceis, mediocribus, thoracis basin longitudine attingentibus; capite post oculos, ♂ rotundato-angustato, ♀ convexiore cuboidali, fronte dimidio anteriore medio distincte sed obtuse carinata; thorace subconico post medium mediocriter et gradatim dilatato, ante basin sulcato-constricto, dorso transversim striato; elytris politis, sat minute et discrete (medio paullulum rugose) punctatis, basi et apice fere lævibus, medio utrinque fasciola parum distincta (interdum obsoleta) rufescenti; subtus nigro-cyanea, pedibus fulvo-piceis, femoribus posticis piceis (♀ femoribus et tibiis posticis piceis, tarsis fulvis).*

Long. 13-16 millim.

This species is most nearly allied to *C. formosana* (Bates), described in Proc. Zool. Soc. 1866, p. 341, in which the frontal carina is also somewhat abruptly elevated.

CARABUS (COPTOLABRUS) PRINCIPALIS.

- Elongatus, elytris (♂ ♀) valde convexis apiceque longe acute productis; capite postice thoraceque læte rufo-auratis parum nitidis, elytris obscure smaragdinis opacis, limbo laterali splendide rufo-aurato; antennis partibus oris, corpore subtus pedibusque subviolaceo-nigris, prosterno cupreo-aurato elytrisque epipleuris viridi-auratis; capite postice thoraceque creberrime confluentem punctulatis, hoc paullo ante medium angulatim dilatato, lateribus antice leviter rotundatis postice valde sinuatis; margine laterali æqualiter reflexo, angulis anticis a collo paullulum remotis, posticis (cum margine basali contiguo) subito deflexis; elytris tuberculis ovatis mediocribus, valde convexis, utrinque seriebus tribus, granulisque rotundis confertis seriebus quatuor, nigris nitidis; interstitiis subtilissime alutaceis opacis, irregulariter minute granulatis; prosterno sparsissime punctulato.*

Long. 33-42 millim. ♂ ♀.

Ichang.

Of the now numerous species of *Coptolabus* this beautiful insect in sculpture and colours approaches nearest *C. elysii* (Thoms.). But it is conspicuously distinguished from that species by the very convex, ovate and distant, primary tubercles, and the minutely granulated and opaque depressed parts of the elytra. In the spiniform apices of the elytra it much resembles *C. coelestis*, from which it differs so greatly in elytral sculpture. The elytra are very convex and elongate-ovate in both sexes, though broadest in the female.

CARABUS (COPTOLABRUS) PUSTULIFER.

Carabus (Coptolabus) pustulifer, Lucas, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1867, et 1872, p. 293, t. 14. fig. 12.

In the same collection is a single example of a fine colour-variety of this remarkable species, which is distinguished by the great elevation of the elytral primary tubercles, and the sinuous close rows of the secondary rows, or granules. The specimen agrees very closely with the above-cited descriptions as to form and sculpture, but differs in colours, the head and thorax being dull golden coppery and the depressed parts of the elytra dark emerald-green, the typical form, as described by Lucas, being violaceous black.

CARABUS (COPTOLABRUS) LONGIPENNIS.

Carabus (Coptolabus) longipennis, Chaudoir, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1863, p. 449.

Mr. Pratt has sent home several examples of both sexes of a species which agrees well with Chaudoir's description, especially as regards the peculiar form of the thorax and the sculpture. Chaudoir's typical example came from Northern China, and his species has since been generally identified with *C. smaragdinus*, Eschscholtz, from the Amur and Manchuria. Our species is certainly different from *C. smaragdinus*, and is more nearly allied to *C. elysii*, with which Chaudoir compared his *C. longipennis*.

CARABUS TIENTEI, var. MINOR.

Carabus tientei, Thoms. Archiv. Entom. i. p. 165.

Mr. Pratt's examples from Ichang are smaller than those he previously obtained at Kiukiang, *i. e.* 27–30 millim. as compared with 37 millim., and have two instead of three nearly entire elytral interstices exterior to the third chain-stria. In all other respects they agree with the type form, in both sexes. The following is either a variety or an aberration:—

C. ICHANGENSIS. Differt a var. minore solum elytrorum interstitiis 1° et 3° (inter strias catenatas) interruptis vel in parte obsoletis.
♂.

CARABUS PROTENES.

C. tientei affinissimus, sed conspicue differt corpore graciliore elytrisque in ♀ apice haud dentatis. Valde elongatus et angustus, aenescanti-niger, subnitidus; capite thoraceque fere lævibus, hoc

elongato, ante medium leviter rotundato-dilatato antice sensim angustato, subtilissime corrugato fere lævi; elytris sicut in C. tientei acute punctulato-striatis, striisque calenatis utrinque tribus et interstitiis tribus integris exterioribus, apice (♂ ♀) oblique sinuatim truncatis; corpore subtus lævissimo. ♂. Tibiæ anticæ intus simplices; tarsi articulis 4 subtus spongiosis.

Long. 26–30 millim.

Ichang. A good series of examples.

PRISTODACTYLA AGONOÏDES.

Taphriæ nivali (Panz.) haud dissimilis, sed thorace minore et angustiore. Fusco-nigra, nitida, thoracis marginelaterali, palpis, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus; capite anguste ovato lævi; thorace parvo anguste ovato sat convexo polito, postice magis quam antice angustato, angulis posticis fere rotundatis, foveis angustis; elytris anguste ovatis, apice haud sinuatis, convexis acute striatis, interstitiis parum convexis, 3° postice unipunctato; pedibus minus elongatis, tarsis 4 posterioribus articulis 1° et 2° extus versus dorsum oblique sulcatis, unguibus dimidio basali longe pectinatis. Prosternum lateribus tantum marginatum, apice lævi.

Long. 7½ millim.

Ichang.

LEBIA PRATTIANA.

L. fuscæ (Morawitz) similis, sed multo major et vulde differt thorace antice usque ad collum rotundato-angustato; L. xanthophanæ (Bates) magis affinis. Oblonga, postice paullo dilatata, fusco-nigra, polita; partibus oris, antennis pedibusque obscure rufo-testaceis, femoribus apice plus minusve fuscis; capite rugoso et sparsim punctulato; thorace transverso a medio usque ad collum rotundato-angustato, angulis anticis nullis, postice vix angustato, angulis posticis paullulum obtusis, lobo basali brevissimo, dorso transversim ruguloso, lateribus late explanatis et alte reflexis; elytris acute punctulato-striatis, interstitiis convexis, 3° bipunctato, apice flexuoso-truncatis, angulis externis breviter dentatis. Tarsi articulo 4° longe bilobato, unguibus 8° et 9° pectinatis. Venter versus apicem punctulato-pubescentis.

Long. 12 millim.

This species connects the Asiatic group of *Lebia*, in which the thorax is wholly rounded anteriorly (without anterior angles) and the outer angle of the elytral truncature dentiform, with the numerous group iv. β of Chaudoir's Monograph of the Lebiides, in which the elytral interstices are similarly convex, but the outer angle of the truncature rounded &c. *L. prattiana*, in fact, resembles much a large *L. caligata* (Bates).

LEBIA XANTHOPHANA.

Lebia xanthophana, Bates, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1888, p. 382.

Mr. Pratt has sent a numerous series of this species from Ichang,

nearly all of which have the elytra and the greater part of the under surface black (var. *nigrans*), which seems to be the prevailing form of the species; the pale yellowish form (described as *L. xanthophæa* from a single example) being therefore a variety.

LEBIA CALLITREMA.

L. comitatæ (Bates) ex Japoniâ proxime affinis et similis. Flavotestacea, elytris vitta suturali postice sensim vel subito dilatata, paullo post scutellum incipienti et ante apicem terminata, nigra, strigaque abbreviata apud interstitium Svum infuscata; capite lævi; thorace mediocriter transverso ab angulis anticis rotundato-ampliato, postice vix perspicue angustato (lateribus levissime sinuatis), angulis posticis rectis, margine laterali late explanato-reflexo, lobo basali mediocriter elongato, dorso vage sed distincte strigoso; elytris profunde striatis interstitiisque convexis. Tarsi articulo 4° anguste bilobato.

Long. 6 millim.

April 16, 1889.

Dr. A. Günther, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary exhibited a pair of a fine large Buprestine Beetle of the genus *Julodis* (*Julodis ffinchi*, Waterh.) (see P. Z. S. 1885, p. 64), of which a single specimen had been previously transmitted by Mr. B. T. Ffinch, C.M.Z.S., in 1884, from Karachi.

These specimens, likewise transmitted to the Society by Mr. Ffinch, had been obtained in the same locality. The previous specimen was a female. The male was similar but narrower and smaller. It was proposed to deposit the specimens, in Mr. Ffinch's name, in the British Museum.

The Secretary also exhibited a specimen of an Insect transmitted by Mrs. Talbot, wife of Major Talbot, Consul General of Bagdad. Mrs. Talbot wrote that this was a very destructive insect which abounds at Bagdad, and was called by the native gardeners "Harub." It was seldom seen above ground and made long burrows, throwing up the earth in ridges all over the garden and destroying a considerable number of young plants.

Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, to whom Mr. Sclater had submitted the specimen, pronounced it to be the common Mole-cricket of Europe, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*.

Mr. Sclater made some remarks on the animals noticed in the Zoological Gardens of Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Antwerp, which he had recently visited.

In the Rotterdam Gardens, on a row of trees immediately adjoining the large covered Aviary in which the Night-Herons bred,